





1875

system, and he instanced cases of the kind that had

occurred within his own knowledge. The case would be  
 the same under this bill. There might be, as has been  
 said, some members of the profession who would be  
 jealous of anything new, but that feeling was not  
 confined to the medical profession. He had  
 tried hypnotherapy, and had derived benefit from  
 it, but the gentleman who practiced it was a physician in  
 one of the medical schools of England. On another  
 occasion he had been to the place mentioned by his hon-  
 orable friend, Mr. Rolt, where hypnotherapy was practiced, but it  
 was conducted by a woman.

and who stood high in his profession before he adopted hydrotherapy. This gentleman found that hydrotherapy was suitable in some cases, and the result of his training was to enable him to see where it would be beneficial, and where injurious. With regard to the case of the German physicians that was said to involve hardship, he found that they had to study up to the age of twenty, when they got a license; and for four years they had to walk the hospital, as it was called, in order to acquire experience, before they were allowed to practice. He could not

that it was a hardship to say that gentlemen who were not considered qualified to practice on their own countries should not "flat experimentum in re corpore" on British subjects. It had struck him in the first instance that such a person had merely to submit himself to the University of Sydney and pass an examination, but he learned that there was a difficulty there. One gentleman had applied, and the University authorities were ready to examine him, but they required that he must hold a degree in arts; and he thought the University was quite

right to have a high standard of education. There was another matter which, he thought, gave the medical practitioners a claim to consideration, and that was the penalties provided for medical men found guilty of misconduct. If they voluntarily submitted themselves to this they were entitled to consideration. There were many details in the bill he should like to see altered, but he intended nevertheless to vote for the second reading of the bill.

Mr. MONTGOMERY had almost intended to give a

ment was upon the bill, and if he did say anything in speaking to the amendment, it was with a view of calling back the attention of the House to the question actually at issue. It was not for them to discuss the comparative merits of allopathy, homoeopathy, or hydropathy; all they had to discuss was whether the House would authorize a measure by which the Government should interfere in endeavoring to extend those who have the care of our bodily health. He conceived that this was the sole question before them, and that was the sole principle involved in this bill. He said that he was not in a position to discuss the merits of the bill, but he was in a position to discuss the principle involved in it.

He who expects a perfect bill to see, that which will do no harm, and nevermore shall be. He had no idea that the bill was perfect, nor did he believe that either allopathy or homoeopathy was perfect—both praised neither, and he blamed neither, but he did say that it was the duty of the learned surgeons and men that those who profess to be our medical students are duly qualified, whether allopathists or homoeopaths. It was with that view that he opposed the amendment of the homoeopathic society.

Mr. DARLEY moved the adjournment of the debate until the following day, to take precedence of all other business.  
Carried.  
**ST. ANDREW'S CATHEDRAL CLOSE AMENDMENT BILL.**  
MEET BILL.  
The House resolved itself into Committee of the Whole for the further consideration of the St. Andrew's Cathedral Close Amendment Bill.  
Mr. DARLEY moved a new clause to stand as clause

He explained that the bill was brought in to deal with a measure which imposed upon the Sydney Corporation a penalty of £1000 a month for the period during which the Sydney Town Hall remained unfinished after a certain date. An action had been brought by one gentleman to enforce the penalty. The action was a *quædam* action. In such actions the informer usually sues partly for his own benefit and partly for the benefit of the Crown, and in some cases partly for the benefit of a public charity. In this case the common

informers need for his own benefit exclusively. The bill funds out of which the penalty could be paid were those the Corporation was authorized to raise for the improvements of the city, repair of streets, roadways, sewers, &c. It must come out of the rates. Although retrospective legislation was much to be deprecated, there had never been an objection to it, so far as it removed penalties or relieved from forfeiture, and if the penalty was to be paid to the Queen there would be no objection to it. It was thought the bill would derive the same a

Mr. DE RALIS said an important point had to be considered. The Bill transgressed a principle recognized in

The House went into committee to consider a postponed clause.

A new clause had been proposed by Sir Alfred Stephen with a view more effectively to carry out the provision of the clause. This new clause having been so amended was agreed to. Another new clause providing for the protection of existing interests was also agreed to as clause 14. The preamble and title having been passed, the bill was recorded with the further amendments.

Mr ALFRED STEPHEN moved the reconsideration of the bill for the further consideration of clause 6. His objections were firstly that the expression "an alien" to whom a certificate of naturalization under this Act, or the Act 1904, No. 39, hereby repeats, had not been granted." This was incorrect, inasmuch as such a grant was not an alien. He had considered to be one. His second objection was that the clause purported to give naturalized persons all the political and civil rights, and that the Government had no right to do so.

Mr. DOKKER said that, with regard to the first objection, the expression "an alien" was a territorial expression, and that it was not a national expression. He said that he would not vote for the amendment.

heavily repaid his business, showing that such a certificate had been granted, he remained an alien. This clause repealed the 11th Vic. No. 35; but it appeared that there were two other Acts which had escaped the attention of the framers of the bill.

The bill was recommitted.

Clause 6.

Sir ALFRED STEPHEN moved the insertion of the words "every person" in lieu of "an alien".

The amendment was adopted: after which progress was

The House at fourteen minutes to 9 o'clock adjourned until the following day.

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**LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.**

WEDNESDAY.

THE SPEAKER took the chair at twenty-nine minutes past 4 o'clock.

**SURVEY OF RESERVE.**  
Mr. MACINTOSH asked the Secretary for Lands:—  
"1. Is it a fact that the Government are carrying out a survey of certain portions of No. 19 Reserve, parish of Southend, county of Cumberland? 2. Is such survey being made with a view to revoke such portions for sale as mineral lands to certain applicants? 3. If so, the names of such applicants, and whether it is the intention to sell? 4. Are they aware that such sale, if effected, would be prejudicial to existing interests? 5. What applications have

made under the 27th clause of the Mining Act to lease the aforesaid reserve for the purpose of mining under the whole or any portion thereof for coal and other minerals? 6. By whom made, and date of applications?

Mr. GARRETT answered.—There is no reserve No. 10 in the parish of Southland. The only reserves in the parish are Nos. 16 and a part of No. 11, neither of which are being subdivided.

**DISTRIBUTION OF NEW SILVER COIN.**

Mr PIDDINGTON asked the Colonial Treasurer,

"1 In reference to the distribution of new silver coin imported by the Government—at what date or dates did the several banks receive the coin distributed? 2. In what mode was the new coin paid for—in old worn silver coin, as provided by the English Mint regulations, or in sovereigns?"

Mr. FORSTER said he held in his hand a return, which he would presently lay on the table and move to be printed. He thought it would completely answer the hon. member's question, and he hoped it would satisfy him.

**STREETS AT HILL END.**  
Mr. J. R. SMITH asked the Secretary for Lands,—"1. What will the alignment of streets at Hill End be proceeded with? 2. What is the cause of the delay?"  
Mr. GARETT answered: "Instructions were issued on the 20th May to Mr. Licensed Surveyor Robertson to align the streets as soon as possible. From the pre-occupation of surveyors, it is understood that Mr. Robertson cannot commence the alignment before the middle of this month."

**RETURN.**  
Mr. W. FORSTER laid upon the table a return showing the date of the distribution of the new coin imported by the Government, and the manner in which it was paid for.

The document was ordered to be printed.

**ADJUSTMENT.—COMMONAGE AT GULGON.**  
Mr. BUCHANAN moved the adjournment of the House to call attention to a recently promulgated reserve for commonage at Gulgong, and stated that the reservation of 10 lots

...a portion of land as 14,000 acres would injure the mine  
...in the locality. Only a small reserve had been asked for,  
...Mr. GARRETT said that the Government acted in the

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anks even if the money is lost.

and judicious improvements in the wharfage accommodation of the port. The work of excavation and reclamation proceeds apace. Fort Brionmont is melting away under the assault of the pick and shovel, and soon there will scarcely be a relic left of the place where of yore the old bastions, with their batteries en barbette, frowned seaward. Tenders are called for by the Board for the construction of a graving dock, a work which will be of the greatest advantage.

so as to give contractors in the mother country and Australia an opportunity of competing. A statement

The San Francisco mail service is greatly increasing in public favour here since the A. S. N. Company undertook the performance of the contract. The favourable change of opinion is entirely owing to the fact that these boats have been keeping to their schedule and which is in marked contrast to that observed under the Webb and Hall-Forbes contracts. The prospect of seeing speedily united to the Austral colonies by the electric cable is looked forward to with much interest. At a meeting of the Auckland Institute, recently, Dr. Parnach read a very exhaustive paper on "The best route for laying the cable." The speaker

gent, namely from Botany Bay, New South Wales, to Cape Farewell, in Cook's Straits, and suggested instead, Abinger Bay near the North

The best point of landing on the North Cape is the bay has a sandy beach, is well sheltered from ocean currents that sweep round the North Cape, and the beach consists of a ridge running from the shore right across to the middle of the bay, indicating on the chart average soundings of only six fathoms. The point Dr. Purchas suggests as a suitable landing is forty miles from the present estimation of the Northern Territory line, and is completed to Mongonui, will be only ten miles distant herefrom.

The intelligence of the contemplated visit of an Australian team of cricketers to this colony, in order to play a series of international matches, is eagerly anticipated. Wellington, Auckland, and have received here with satisfaction.

The French war steamer Infanterie paid Auckland a visit during the week.

Captain Pierre, in company with Southern Cross, and the French gunboat, the *Albatros*, of Chapman, of H.M.S. Dido, and a party of English

by special train, on the invitation of the railway contractors. Our distinguished visitors were loud in their admiration of the scenery through which the

way line passed, and of the famed Waikato river, which could be seen flowing deep and broad to the Pacific. On the invitation of Mr. George Grey the party were called to the shore, where Captain Fiem and his officers availed themselves of the offered hospitality, and inspected the treasures of art, ancient manuscripts, &c., which form some of the attractions of this island. The party were then, as before, subsequently sailed on a tour of inspection to some of the French naval stations in the Pacific.

As to amusements, &c., little can be said. Mr. and Mrs. Case have been very successful in their efforts to introduce the drama, which they played at Sydney by the Mikado. The Darrells are playing with Mr. De Lias's dramatic company, and Miss Christian, it is stated, contemplates returning to Australia by the Hero's next trip.

**RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS.**

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.  
SIR,—The publication in your issue of the 24th of the re-  
marks respecting religious instruction in Public schools is

I am unable to lead to false conclusions, if I may judge by what affects my own case in it, that I ask permission to introduce the following facts, which are taken from the report of 1873, four Provisional schools, two Public schools, and one denominational (G.E.) school. Of the Public schools, one was visited, and the other three were visited only very briefly two or three times, I omit reference to it. In the summary it is reported that one of these Provisional schools was visited, and the other three were visited only very briefly, twice in 1873. Now the fact is that of these three schools no class for religious instruction was given, and the other two were visited only very briefly, twice in the neighbourhood. Occasionally the visit was noted in the visitor's book, but I observe that even when the visit was noted, no religious instruction was given, in no one case was it religious instruction; given precisely in accordance with the 19th section of the Act, 14, and the 15th section of the Act, 15, and it is therefore impossible in an extensive built district to adhere to the rule, or to keep the work within it; when cases at different stages of progress are to be taken, and the religious instruction is given in the school, and the religious instruction is given in the premises—in another room than the schoolroom; but strictly in connection with the school. In the case of the Public schools, the children were not taken to the school, but were taken, which is quite rare, at such time as was approved.

any religious instruction, or not, then all the occasions of such instruction, varied as they must be by circumstances, should have been presented. I have only re-

able character of the return, and because I have reason to believe that many others are similarly treated.

It is not, however, the case that, because of this, it is difficult to know what conclusions are warranted by it. In taking it as it stands I venture to point out some of the light which it casts on the situation of the churches in the United States. I have two ways derived only but schools under their own active control,—even Denominational schools with State assistance. I have seen in the United States, and I have seen in England, no less, that the churches have not only in eight cases their clergy have discontinued the public schools by thirty-two visits for religious instruction. I should, however, have expected that those denominations which have been most successful in securing the abolition of Denominational schools, and have sent their demand mainly on the sufficiency of the opportunities for religious education afforded by the Public schools, would have been the least likely to have been so opposed to the State's taking over the schools.

them, contended that the Public school system is secularizing and of an irreligious tendency. But what do we read? That one Congressist once visited one school:

one Baptist in two schools paid 78 visits (and his relation I think was an opponent to the League), and that eight of the other 161 were members of the League. In the great demonstrations, the two former especially, have been the great advocates of what they call a National system on the Public school plan, and have been the originators of the opinion most favorable to religious instruction in the Denominational school. But what value have they shown us that they set upon its religious elements? They have shown us that they have no religious conviction of two conclusions, either that they do not value religious education, or that, valuing it, they find that the opportunity of affording it. Yet they ask us to sacrifice our Denominational schools in deference to their conscientious objections! The Presbyterians have been fully informed among them some of some of the League's stoniest arguments. We find that their Ministers in twenty-five of the 161 schools have been making a full and candid statement it remains for the Church of England, whose clergy have not been so severely censured for neglecting their duty in relation to Public schools as the Presbyterians, to make a statement of the visits actually afforded. In 108 cases dissenters are recorded to have paid 2021 visits to 70 schools. Comment on this disclosure is needless. The Presbyterians, however, in the same education, accepting as a *non-sequitur*, but not of course, the present state of the law concerning Public schools, give 161 visits to 161 schools. The Church of England, on the other hand, measures the opportunities afforded by the system which it thus under pressure accepts, but it holds still that the best way in which to give religious education is through Denominational schools. Its opponents say, no: Public schools are really more available to your object. Yet in 89 out of 161 schools such an education has been afforded: and of 2705 visits paid for the purpose, only 161, or if we throw in the Presbyterians, 161,

I am, Sir, yours, &c.,  
W. S. WILSON.

**Candle, May 31.**

**LARGE COVE: PRESENTATION.—**The members of the Church of England in this locality have just presented the Rev. St. Dixon, who has for the last eighteen months been working as their curate, with a beautifully illuminated address book on the occasion of his departure en route to a ministerial charge at Barima and Natal. The address was presided by Mr. T. Waterhouse, one of the oldest Anglican residents, in the name of the Rev. Mr. Cox, incumbent, and twenty-six other subscribers. Mr. Dixon received from the ladies a writing-desk and address book containing names of all the children attending school from the Sunday-school scholars and teachers, in testimony of their esteem and affection. The illuminated address was presented in the establishment of S. J. Leigh and Co., Sydney-street, Sydney.

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[illegible]



**F**OR PRIVATE SALE.—To close parties accounts, the well-known STATIONS OF Rocky Point, Moose District, with 20,000 shags, 11,750 blue jays, and selected land, &c., for full particulars inquire at  
BROOKS BROTHERS, Orono, Me.

**F**OR PRIVATE SALE, the following property:  
Crystal Brook Station, Moose, 18,000 sheep; Junction Station, Litchfield District, Que., 26,500 sheep;  
Mundy Station, Burnett District, Que., with Pike's Creek Station, Darling Downs, 16,000 sheep; Metate, near Bradford, 6,000 acres, highly improved Newcomer Property, both of New South Wales, Que.  
Also the following Stock—  
2000 yearling Steers We-hara, near Inverell;  
3 yearling short-horned Shagbush  
400 bullocks, Hammond River,  
1000 pleuritic Heifers, Marj-nah, Queensland  
2500 Red Headed Cattle, Queensland  
Store Sheep, and Cattle, Queensland, various lots  
2000 first-class Wattle Run, Coohar  
Herd from celebrated English flocks  
First-class Eggs, various breeds  
G. N. GRIFFITHS, 271, Cantonment Road, Madras.

**FOR SALE**, a well-bred Pol-y GOW, *much*  
calving, good in every respect. CLAY, Ash-  
ford.

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**AUCTION SALES.**  
Horned, heavy and light.  
Vehicles, Harness, and Saddlery.

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**GEORGE KISS** will sell by auction, at  
BARNBY, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock, all  
not specially advertised; and at 12 o'clock, all lots  
advertised.

Regular sales at the Bazaar daily, and at Campbell every afternoon.

**Horses and Vehicles on hire.**

**3 Saddle and Harness Horses.**

**GEORGE KISS** has received instruction to sell by auction, at the Bazaar, 1 DAY, at 12 o'clock.

1 **Caught horse, broken to harness**

2 **cab ponies, both broken to saddle, and one to saddle**

**harness.**

**GEORGE KISS** has received instructions from Charles Wheeler, Esq., to sell by auction at the Bazaar, THURSDAY, 12th, at 12 o'clock.

A well-matched, thoroughly broken pair of gray riding horses by Vial and out of harness, nearly new, and

The above is really a first-class bargain; the harness has only been in use a few months, and is sold in consequence of the owner leaving by steam mail for England.

**Grey Gelding.**

**G**EORGE KISS has received instructions to sell by auction, at the Bazaar, THIS DAY, at 1 o'clock.

A grey gelding, broken in saddle, a splendid hack.

**Chestnut Gelding.**

**G**EORGE KISS has received instructions from Mr. John Graham, Sutton Forest, to sell by auction, at the Bazaar, THIS DAY, at 1 o'clock.

A chestnut gelding, broken to saddle, and has good trace harness.

**Bay Gelding.**

**G**EORGE KISS has received instructions to sell by auction, at the Bazaar, THIS DAY, at 12 o'clock,

A bay gelding, broken to saddle and harness.

**Bay Gelding.**

**G**EORGE KISS has received instructions

**G** sell by auction, at the Bazaar, THIS D  
at 12 o'clock.  
**A** bay gelding, 15-3 hands, broken to saddle  
harness.  
**Heavy Drought Mare.**  
**G** **GEORGE KISS** has received instructions  
to sell by auction, at the Bazaar, TO-MORROW  
Friday, at 12 o'clock,  
**A** heavy draught mare, 4 years old, subject to  
trial.

**G**EORGE KISS has received instructions to sell by auction, at the Bazar, on PHILADELPHIA, at 12 o'clock,  
A grey gelding, broken to saddle and harness, and good femore.  
60 Head of First-class Horses.

**G**EORGE KISS has received instructions from A. H. Rankin, Esq., to sell by auction, on PHILADELPHIA, at 12 o'clock,  
A grey gelding, broken to saddle and harness, and good femore.  
60 Head of First-class Horses.

50 head of **GRAY** HORSES, consisting of  
 50 head of **HEAVY** COLTS and FILLS.  
 10 head of **MR. BAY**, a very superior lot.  
 10 head light horses and saddle horses.  
 W. M. Mr. Rennie states that this lot will be as good  
 anything offered in this market for a long time.

**GIBSON'S Horse Bazaar**, opposite School  
 Arts. Sales daily at 10, horses, buggies.

**HARRISON, JONES, and DEVLIN**

**H**ARRISON, JONES, and DEVLIN received instructions from their business agents to sell by auction, at Homebush, THIS DAY, the 3rd June, at 11 o'clock  
500 prime and weighty fat wethers  
50 choice fat lambs.

**H**ARRISON, JONES, and DEVLIN received instructions from George L. Neg. to sell by auction, at Homebush, THIS DAY, Prime fat butlers.

**H**ARRISON, JONES, and DEVLIN received instructions from T. H. Gil...

**HARRISON, JONES, and DEVLIN** have received instructions from A. Rankin, Esq., to sell by auction of Ellis and Co.'s Yards, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock, 600 prime fat weathers, described as follows:

**G. M. PITT and SON** have received instructions from S. Emanuel, Esq., to sell by auction, **THIS DAY**, the 3rd instant, at the House of Mr. J. W. & Co., 11 o'clock.

600 prime fat sheep, in lots, per train.

Fat Calves. Fat Calves.

**G. M. PITT and SON** have received instructions from their agents to sell by

tion, THIS DAY, Thursday, at Ellis and Co.'s Yard, half-past 2 o'clock.  
20 prime fat calves, in lots: same as last two consignments.

**1350 MAGNIFICENT STORE CATTLE,**  
principally upsided, well-grown Bullocks.

For Sale by Auction,  
at  
Smith and Eaton's Yards,  
Murrellsbrook.

On FRIDAY, the 11th June, 1876, at 11 o'clock.

**WOLFE and BADGERY** will sell  
 auction, as above,  
 On account of **G. LODGE, Esq.**  
 500 highly-bred bullocks, principally *Hartford*,  
 class ages, well grown, and many of them fat,  
 the whole is top condition.  
 On account of **Messrs. DIGHT, BROTHERS,**  
 460 head of first-class store, principally *say*  
 bullocks, from their well-known *Carroll Station*  
 equal to any draft previously sent to market.  
 On account of **F. S. of the late Mr. PRINGLE**  
 100 head of mixed cattle, amongst which are a

It is almost a certainty that Mr. Fletcher's and M'Millen's cattle will be in for the same day, which will make the number nearly

TWO THOUSAND

head, comprising the finest lot of bullocks offered for sale in the Northern districts for many years.

Speculators and distant buyers will find splendidly well-grown cattle fit to travel any where, and paddock holders will have an opportunity of securing a valuable lot of cattle at the highest rates when the

**ELLIS and CO.** have received instructions from C. McKenzie, Esq., to sell by auction, at their Depot, 723, George-street South, N.B., on June of half past 11 o'clock, 60 prime dairy f.d pigs, per rail,

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